THE WEEKLY GLEANER. המאסף

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The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL, DEVOTED TO
RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS ECKMAN, D.D.,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE 133 CLAY STREET.

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EGYPTIAN MUMMIES.

And Joseph fell upon his father's face, and wept upon him, and kissed him,

And Joseph commanded his servants the physicians to embalm his father: and the physicians embalmed Israel.

And they fulfilled or him forty days; for so they fulfil the days of those that are embalmed; and the Egyptians wept for him seventy days.

So Joseph died, being one hundred and ten years old; and they embalmed him, and he was put in a coffin in Egypt.—Genesis c. 40: v. 1, 2, 3, 26.

Among almost all nations we find a desire to preserve the mortal remains of friends and relations from corruption ; but no nation progressed in this art so far as the ancient Egyptians. With them, the art of embalming was a common practice. The bodies thus preserved are called mummies.

The reason why so much care was bestowed in Egypt upon embalming, was not to prevent putrefaction and the consequent birth of pestilence, nor the mere love of knowing their friends preserved whole ; but it was the idea that the high privilege of a future existence depended on the conservation of the material form (Ritto.) It was this belief that made the Egyptian spend so much time and means to effect a complete preservation. Mummies have been found with the names of the first ancient kings on them. The principle on which this conservation rested, is that of tanning.—The word חנט, *hanat*, used in Hebrew for embalming, signifies originally, "to be reddish" as wheat, (hence called חטה, *hettah*,) leather.

And probably, says Dr. Clark, the ideal meaning may be something analogous to our tanning, which consists in removing the moisture, and closing up the pores, so as to render them impervious to wet. This probably is the grand principle in embalming, and whatever effects this, will preserve flesh as perfectly as skin. Who can doubt that a human muscle undergoing the same process of tanning as the hide of an ox, would not become equally incorruptible. I have seen a part of the muscle of the human thigh, that having come into contact with some tanning matter, either in the coffin or in the grave, was in a state of perfect soundness, when the rest of the body had been long reduced to earth ; and it exhibited the appearance of a thick piece of well tanned leather.

EGYPTIAN MUMMIES.

The account of this curious process, the articles used, and the manner of applying them, I subjoin from Herodotus and Diodorus Siculus, as also the manner of their mournings and funeral solemnities, which are highly illustrative of the subjects in this chapter.

"In Egypt," says Herodotus, "certain persons are appointed by law to exercise this art as their peculiar business; and when a dead body is brought them, they produce patterns of mummies in wood, imitated in painting, the most elaborate of which are said to be of him, whose name I do not think it right to mention on this occasion.* The second which they show is simpler and less costly ; and the third is the cheapest. Having exhibited them all, they inquire of the persons who have applied to them, which mode they wish to be adopted; and this being settled, and the price agreed upon, the parties retire, leaving the body with the embalmers.

"In preparing it according to the first method, they commence by extracting the brain from the nostrils by a curved iron probe, partly cleansing the head by these means, and partly by pouring in certain drugs ; then making an incision in the side with a sharp Ethiopian stone, they draw out the istestines through the aperture. Having cleansed and washed them with palm wine, they cover them with pounded aromatics ; and afterwards filling the cavity with powder of pure myrrh, cassia, and other fragrant substances, frankincense excepted, they sew it up again. This being done, they salt the body, keeping it in natron during seventy days, to which period they are strictly confined. When the seventy days are over, they wash the body, and wrap it up entirely in bands of fine linen smeared on their side with gum, which the Egyptians generally use instead of glue. The relations then take away the body, and have a wooden case made in the form of a man, in which they deposit it ; and when fastened up, they keep it in a room in their house, placing it upright against the wall. This is the most costly mode of embalming.

"For those who choose the middle kind, on account of the expense, they prepare the body as follows : They fill syringes with oil of cedar, and inject this into the abdomen, without making any incision or removing the bowels, * * * * * * * they keep it in salt during the specified number of days. The cedar oil then taken out; and such is its strength that it brings with it the viscera, in a state of dissolution. The natron also dissolves the flesh ; so that nothing remains but the skin and bones. This process being over, they restore the body without any further operation.

"The third kind of embalming is only adopted for the poor. In in this they merely cleanse the body by an injection of *syrmæa*, and salt it during seventy days, after which it is returned to the friends who brought it.

"The bodies of women of quality are not embalmed directly after their death, and it is customary for the family to keep them three or four days before they are subjected to that process."

Diodorus Siculus relates the funeral ceremonies of the Egyptians more distinctly and clearly, and with some very remarkable additional circumstances. "When any one among the Egyptians dies," says he, "all his relations and friends, putting dirt upon their heads, go lamenting about the city, till such time as the body shall be buried : in the mean time they abstain from baths and wine, and all kinds of delicate meats, neither do they, during that time, wear any costly apparel. The manner of their burial is threefold : one very costly, a second sort less chargeable, and third very mean. In the first, they say, there is spent a talent of silver ; in the second, twenty *minæ* ; but in the last, there is very little expense.—Those who have the care of ordering the body, are such as have been taught that art by their ancestors. These, showing each kind of burial, ask them after what manner they will have the body prepared ; when they have agreed upon the manner, they deliver the body to such as are usually appointed for this office. First, he who has the name of Scribe, laying it upon the ground, marks about the flank on the left side, how much is to be cut away ; then he who is called *paraschistes*, the cutter or dissecter, with an Ethiopic stone, cuts away as much of the flesh as the law commands, and presently

* Meaning Osiris, one of the principle Gods of Egypt.

runs away as as he can: those who are present pursuing him, cast stones at him, and curse him, hereby turning all the execrations which they imagine due to his office, upon him. For whosoever offers violence, wounds, or does any kind of injury to a body of the same nature with himself, they think him worthy of hatred; but those who are called *taricheutæ*, the embalmers, they esteem worthy of honor and respect; for they are familiar with their priests, and go into the temples as holy men, without any prohibition. As soon as they come to embalm the dissected body, one of them thrusts his hand through the wound into the abdomen, and draws forth all the bowels, but the heart and kidneys, which another washes and cleanses with wine, made of palms and aromatic odours. Lastly, having washed the body, they antoint it with the oil of cedar and other things for about thirty days, and afterward with myrrh, cinnamon, and other such like matters: which have not only a power to preserve it a long time, but also give it a sweet smell, after which they deliver it to the kindred in such a manner, that every member remains whole and entire. and no part of it changed, but the beauty and shape of the face seem just as they were before: and the person may be known, even the eyebrows and eyelids remaining as they were at first. By this means many of the Egyptians, keeping the dead bodies of their ancestors in magnificent houses, so perfectly see the true visage and countenance of those that died many ages before they themselves were born, that in viewing the proportions of every one ef them, and the lineaments of their faces, they take as much delight as if they were still living among them."

It is evident from the mummies which have been found in such abundance at Thebes and other places, remarks Wilkinson, that in the three different modes of embalming, several gradations existed, some of which differ so much in many essential points, as almost to justify our extending the number mentioned by the historians.

The sum stated by Diodorus of a talent of silver, can only be a general estimate of the expense of the first kind of embalming, since the various gradations in the style of preparing them to prove that some mummies must have cost far more than others; and the sumptuous manner in which many persons performed the funerals of their friends, kept pace with the splendor of the tombs they made, or purchased for their reception.

The execrations with which the *paraschistes* was pursued could only have been a religious form, from which he was doubtless in little apprehension, an anomoly not altogether without a parallel in other civilized countriss.

Diodorus is in error when he supposes the actual face of the body was seen after it was restored to the family; for even before it was deposited in the case, which Herodotus says the friends made for it, the features as well as the whole body, were concealed by the bandages which enveloped them. The resemblance he mentions was only in the mummy case, or the cartonage which came next to the bandages; and, indeed, whatever number of cases covered a mummy, the face of each was intended as a representation of the person within, as the lower part was in imitation of the swathed body.

Diodorus mentions the three different classes of persons who assisted in preparing the body for the funeral—the scribe, who regulated the incision in the side; the *paraschistes*, or cutter; and the embalmers. To these may be added the undertakers, who wrapped the body in bandages, and who had workmen in their employ to make the cases in which it was deposited. Many different trades and branches of art were constantly called upon to supply the undertakers with those things required for funeral purposes, as the painters of mummy cases; those who made images of stone, porcelain, wood, and other materials; the manufacturers of alabaster, earthenware, and bronze vases; those who worked in ivory; the leather cutters, and many others. And it is not improbable that to the undertakers, who were a class of priests, belonged a very large proportion of the tombs kept for sale in the cemeteries of the large towns.

The number of days, seventy or seventy-two mentioned by the two historians, is confirmed by the Scripture account of Jacob's funeral; and this arbitrary period cannot fail to call to mind the frequent occurrence of the numbers 7 and 70, which are observed in so manp instances both among the Egyptians and Jews. But there is reason to believe that it comprehended the whole period of the mourning, aad that the embalming process only occupied a portion of it; forty being the number days expressly stated by the Bible to have been assigned to the latter, and "threscore and ten" to the entire mourning.

The custom of embalming bodies was not confined to the Egyptians: the Jews adopted this process to a certain extent, "the manner of the Jews" being to bury the body "wound in linen clothes with spices," as we find it stated that Lazarus was swathed with bandages.

FOREIGN NEWS.

An Appeal

In the *Zeitung des Judenthums* of August 31st, we find an appeal to all friends of humanity in behalf of the inhabitants of the city of Boyanow. An appeal is made to the press to plead for the destitute. We learn from the same paper, that besides the nineteen that were burned, there are a number suffering of scalds received at the fire. Of the 400 souls comprising the congregation, all lost their houses; not one house inhabited by Jews was saved.—The appeal is signed by a number of prominent inhabitants of the neighboring cities, which we need not repeat here.

We have devoted considerable space to this subject in the GLEANER No. 40. We need but state that, should any of our friends in the country feel disposed to do an act of charity, that perhaps never could be better bestowed, Messrs. S. Craner, L. King, and P. Berwin, will be glad to receive contributions, which will be acknowledged in the GLEANER. Letters from that quarter bring the encouraging news, that great sympathy is manifested in Prussia in behalf of the sufferers of the conflagration of that city. Benefits are given by the theatres in aid of the destitute. The school children have been appealed to, and they gave their savings. But we must by no means expect that all these contributions can be adequate to the loss. Rabbi Meyer Landsberg, who was the Rabbi of Bayanow since some 24 years, took refuge at Rawitz, about nine English miles from Bayanow. The venerable Rabbi, a man of rare piety and integrity, was received by the congregation of Rawitz with that religious sympathy and deference so usual in Europe. He was immediately provided for by an engagement of Da-yan or Rabbi, which, our carrespondent does not state.

SWITZERLAND.—The Jews are now allowed to settle in every place of Neufchatel. The last place, La Chaux de Bonds, has lately given notice that no further restriction exists regarding their settlement there.

SARDINIA.—The government is desirous for the Jews to live no more secluded, but to live in a friendly intercourse with their neighbors. For this purpose, the sale of their houses in the Ghetto of Turin, for the benefit of the owners, is ordered by government.

MEN fear death as children fear the dark. and doubtless with as little reason for the fear, The greatest master of the human heart says that the *sense* of death is most in apprehension, and Shelley calls Death the brother of Sleep.

HATS, CAPS, ETC.

J. C. MEUSSDORFFER,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER
—OF—
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 165 Commercial Street,
Below Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
Our Stock contains always the latest European and American styles.
Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order.
ja30—3m

HATS!!
Made to Measure

GENTLEMEN WHO WISH TO IMPROVE their appearance, to have their hats fit them conveniently, and to last them longer then usual, ought to get them MADE TO MEASURE, else they rarely cog be accommodated with these requirements.

BOYSEN BROTHERS,
HATTERS,
No. 159 Kearny street,
(Beteeween Clay and Commercial streets.)
Are ready to suit customers by their own manufacture with all sorts and shapes of hats made to measure at the SHORTEST NOTICE.
AT THE USUAL PRICES.

שוחט

I, the undersigned, having lately arrived here, following the business of a Shochath from an early period in Germany, as well as in England; having certificates from the most prominent Rabbi s in Germany; also, from Dr. Adler, Chief Rabbi ef England, under whose jurisdiction I have served twenty-five years in the capacity of Shochath, Reader and Teacher; now intending to continue here the same occupation. I the eforc beg the Israelites of this city to favor me with their kind patronage, especially to Butchers, who will grant me their custom.

My certificates are open for inspection to any person who may be desirous for examining the same. Promising to attend on those who may honor me with their custom with the grea est punctuality.

I am, most respectfully, R. JACOBSOHN.
corner Post and Stockton streets.

San Francisco, Oct. 2d, 1857.

TO ISRAELITES.

ויעל הגלינער נתפלא איך ביום ו' העבר נתן מקום לדברי יחידי כאלה אשר מחלישי דת והורית המה ברבר גדול כזאת ותקותינו אשר על להבא ישים רומ"ל עין ביקורת על דברים כאלה אשר לעיקרי דתינו נוגעת ואם הזמן והמקום יספיק לו בגלינער הבאה וגם לא למשא זאת יהא עליו אוי נבקש את כבודו לחוות דעתו ג"כ בזה :

The Committee.

We again, reluctantly, must speak a few words on a subject, on which too much, as we thought, has been spoken already.

The above is a protest against one of our advertisers, Mr. B. Jacobson, who arrived here lately, and who—not considering that our Shochat has been here as many years as Mr. J. has weeks; taking no notice that four Shochtim, of whom none knew less than Mr. J., declared our Shochat a proficient; contradicting our statement to the same effect, to which were added four other names, to be found in a notice in these columns. ——, we regret, as a stranger, has quite forgot himself, when he exclaimeth—

אני ואפסי עוד

"I, and none else."

We refused to be one of the committee that publishes the advertisement before us, as there is no need for a protest.

The postscript blames us for opening the columns of the "Gleaner" to such an advertisement; but the writers do not consider, that had we refused the insertion, we would have had another advertisement in our city papers, offering religious performances in the market, to our scandal; and we have had enough already. We, therefore, admitted the advertisement, and merely accompanied it by *one* line.

However, as we wish to close, at once, the Shochtim question, for which in this State, but very, very few care, our advertiser, as a Shochat, ought to have known that certificates, of which the latest given by an authorized rabbi, is dated seven years back, are of no value in any other country, much less in the United States. As for a testimonial of a rabbi of London, dated so far back, the Right Reverend Alexander, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church of Jerusalem, has had such from a rabbi of London, less superanuated, and surely, little as is cared here about Shochtim and their Shechitah, the certificate could not even make the bishop of the Protestant Episcopate of Jerusalem Shochet of the indifferent city of San Francisco.

We regret that Mr. Jacobson has not taken different *measures* to gain the confidence of his fellow-citizens, than to assume authority, and commit an act of indiscretion.

ALBERT KUNER,
SEAL ENGRAVER AND DIE SINKER,
167 Washington Street, San Francisco.
NOTARIAL SEALS, as prescribed by the law of 1853. Masonic and Official Seals of every description. Ornamental Engraving and Marking at the shortest notice, and at reasonable prices. ap3
STENCIL PLATES CUT TO ORDER.

J. F. SMITH & Co.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, NAILS, AND
Agricultural and Mining Implements,
FIRE PROOF BUILDING,
No. 81 Clay street, 2d door west of Front,
jy 17.

DR. H. AUSTIN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
182 WASHINGTON STREET,
Prices greatl reduced.
ADVICE GRATIS.

L. KING & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.
No. 110 Sacramento st. between Leidesdorff and Sansome streets.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

To the Israelites of San Francisco.

Having noticed in the GLEANER of Friday last, an advertisement, saying: that the Meat killed by Mr. T. Goldsmith at some mentioned Butchers, is the only properly killed and inspected, I do herewith declare, that such is quite contrary as represented, it being killed by a man, who is an intirely incompetent שוחט, whilst the Meat killed by me at present only at Mr. Alder is the only כשר Meat in this City from the fact, that I can show papers of the most eminent Rabbies in Germany and England testifying, that I do possess the qualificatio s required of an adept שוחט and that I officiated as such to their full satisfaction, wherefore I am at any time ready to stand any trial before Gentlemen who are sufficiently educated and possess the necessary knowledge to examine a שוחט. R. Jacobson.

Corner of Post and Stockton streets.

חזו מאן גברא רבא דקא מסהי ינלי !

ED' GLEANER.

TO ISRAELITES.

אשר אנחנו מאמינים בני מאמינים בתו" משה וב"ח ז"ל" וברבריהם והם צונו לעיין ולברוק אחר שחיטות וגם לחזור ולדקדק אחר השוחט שיהיה איש מחזיק הדת ראוי לשחיטות—ע"כ אנחנו הח"מ" הינו בורסים את הרבני כ'ו'ה יצחק גאלדשמיד ומצאנו אתו בקי בכל הלכות שחיטה ובריסה כר'ת וכדת הלכות האחרונים אשר נתפזרו בכל תפוצות ישראל וגם הוא איש נאמן הראוי לשוחט :

ע'כ לפי דעתינו כל מי שיעריר אחריו או אשר יוציא דופי על השחיטות של ר' יצחק הנ'ל אין להאמין להם כי לחרחר ריב המה חפצים לא להחזיק כא לחליש אמונתנו באים עכ אין לחוש לדבריהם והשומע לנו ינעם ותבא עליהם ברכת השם:

We, the undersigned, having, been present at the examination of Mr. Isaac Goldsmith at which he was found proficient in all the regulations of our ancient appertaining to his office, and knowing him to be a strict adherent to our institutions, and worthy of the trust reposed in him, give it as our opinion; that any man who tries to disparage him, in his occupation as Shochat, is not to be listened to; for he comes to stir up contention; he does not come to support, but to injure our institutions, and thus his words are not to be regarded. In corobation of our testimony we sign our names.

ולראיא באנו ע'ח'מ :

פה סאן פראנציסקא יום ג וח אלול תרין לפק
דברי יוסף עקמאן
נאום מאיר כאל או אנציק
נאום אברהם שמחה זילברשטין
נאום זלמן זילברשטין
נאום אברהם טענדלער

מודעה

הנה ער כה החשתי מלהודיע לאחי"כ"י על אומנות ירי ובקיאיתי אשר זה יותר מחמשה עשר שנים הייתי מוהל כאשר נודע לכל מכירי מסדינתנו וגם לכמה אנשים אשר פה הייתי מוהל אצל בניהם . והמה יעידו כי אומז יד ורגיל אנכי—אי לזאת לכזכור אבא להודיע לאח"בב"י אשר יצטרכו למוהל הן בפה והן במדינה תמיד מוכן אנכ למלאות רצונם בעבודת הקדש הלזה אחר פקודתם עלי על הארדעסס :

J. S. ROTHCHILD; 282, JACKSON ST

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.

R. H. VANCE;

Has, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, received

THE FIRST PREMIUM

Awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the

THIRD TIME

RECEIVED AGAINST ALL

COMPETITORS,

Corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets.

To those who wish something new and beautiful, we have purchased the Patent Right for cutting

AMBROTYPES

for this State, and is now prepared to take them in a style unequalled in the United States, of any size, from the smallest miniature to life-size.

I hereby denounce all Pictures taken on glass, in this City or State, and called Ambrotypes, as "bogus," and a fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the genuine article.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

We are now executing the finest PHOTOGRAPHS, "BOTH PLAIN AND COLORED," ever taken in the State.

Photographic Views of Buildings, Machinery, &c. &c., taken at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.

If you want a good picture, go to VANCE'S corner of **Sacramento and Montgomery streets.** feb20

R. L. ROBERTSON & CO.,

Dealers in Domestic and Foreign

C O A L ,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Billingham Bay, Red Ash,
Cumberland, West Hartley,
Lackawana, Sydney, &c.,
Constantly on hand.

☞ 68 Clay Street, below Front,

RICHARD L. ROBERTSON, HOMER B. HAWKINS. } SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Coal delivered to any part of the City, or shipped for the Country, without extra charge. ap3tf

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DRY GOODS.

New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

BY THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY STEAMER AND CLIPPER.

Offered at the Lowest Market Prices, to which I invite the attention of City and Country Merchants.

F. HENDERSON, No. 61 SACRAMENTO street, San Francisco, has for sale the following New Assorted Prints—new styles; assorted Blankets; Berth and Bed Blankets; "York Mills" Cottons; Blue Denim—assorted; Linen Check and Hickory Shirts; "Ashland," Washington" and "Howard" Duck; White and colbred Marseilles Quilts; Brown Drill; Brown Sheeting; assorted colors Flannel; Ballard Vale White Flannel; Bleached and Slate Drills; Bed Ticking—assorted; Bleached Shirtings—assorted; "Allendale" Sheetings—assorted widths Fine Brown Shirtings; Gray Twilled Flannel.

☞ Orders for the Country supplied. ap3

H. BRESLAUER & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

FANCY DRY GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,

Sansome street, next to Smiley Brothers, & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO.

And 101 William street, NEW YORK.

Henry Breslauer, A. Morris.
may 1

B. JOSEPH,

IMPORTER AND JORBER OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods,

HOSIERY, &C.

No. 71 Battery Street, near Sacramento.

N. B.—A. LEVY is authorised to transact all business for the above establishment. ap17tf

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EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY,

Dealers exclusively in

TEAS, COFFEES,

CHOCOLATES AND SUGARS,

No. 173 WASHINGTON STREET,

OPPOSITE MAGUIRE'S OPERA HOUSE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

MORIZET

Maltese Cross Champagne.

J. C. MORIZET. RHEIMS.

H. A. COBB, AGENT, San Francisco.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agent for the proprietors, Messrs. DE ST. MARGAUX & Co., Rheims, France, has just received an invoice of the above celebrated Wine, and will continue, from this time, to receive the same by every arrival from France. H. A. COBB

ap8 No. 100 and 102 Montgomery Street.

PACIFIC MUSEUM.

Clay street.....Corner of Kearny

AT THIS POPULAR PLACE OF AMUSEMENT there is the LARGEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever exhibited on this Coast. Among them may be seen the GRIZZLY BEAR called "Sampson," weighing over one thousand five hundred pounds. One Russian BROWN BEAR, weighing about 1,100 pounds. Another GRIZZLY, weighing 1000 pounds. The celebrated GOLDEN BEAR a Black Hyena Bear, Two Rocky Mountain White Bears the Red Bear of California, three Black Cubs, two Cinnamon Cubs, one Mammoth Pig, together with the California Lion and Tiger, the Elk, Deer and Sea Leopard, Catamount, Ant Eater, Prairie Wolf; Eagles, and other large Birds, and a collection of Stuffed Birds.

A full Band of Music in attendance every evening.

Open every day and evening, (Sundays excepted.)

Admission—Fifty Cents. sept.11-tf

DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

Corner Washington and Dupont streets,

PRICES TO SUIT.

MR. HENRY BUS has, since his several years residence on this city, gained and secured the custom and confidence of not only his countrymen, the German portion of our inhabitants, but of the public at large, by his ability and skill in rendering the most striking likenesses in different styles and sizes.

His prices, from the moderate sum of $1 up to $25, renders it within the reach of almost every body to have a good likeness taken for his gratification here, or agreeably to surprise a loving friend in the Atlantic States, or in Europe. jy 10

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY GOODS,

CUTLERY, PLAYING CARDS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

No. 2 Custom House Block,

Corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS receive regular shipments of FANCY GOODS, from Europe and New York, and Sell at the very Lowest Prices.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

Hosiery, Accordeons, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Looking Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Porte Monniaes, &c.

Together with a Complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

Orders for the above, by the case or otherwise filled promptly, and at the lowest prices.

A. KOHLER'S

STOCK OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Probably exceeds the sum total of all other similar stocks in California. Consequently he must and will sell

☞ *CHEAP.* ☜

THE GOODS MUST BE

SOLD

TO MAKE ROOM FOR THAT IMMENSE

STOCK,

Which is now on the way from France and Germany.

PIANO FORTES—From different Manufacturers, and warranted perfect in every particular.

BRASS INSTRUMENTS—French and German, from the best makers.

VIOLINS—French, German and Italian at prices varying from 75 cents to $50 each, with or without bows and cases.

GUITARS—With paper or wooden cases, if required prices greatly reduced.

Banjos, Flutes, Tamborines, Clarionets, Fifes, &c.

A large assortment, and every quality, varying from the cheapest to the very best—He is thereby enabled to suit every customer and market. jy10-tf

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pacific Mail Steam Ship Co.'s Line.

—TO—

PANAMA.

Connecting, by way of the Panama Railroad, with the Steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company at Aspinwall,

For New York and New Orleans.

DEPARTURE FROM VALLEJO ST. WHARF.

The Splendid Steamship

GOLDEN GATE,

PEARSON, : : : : COMMANDER.

Will leave Folsom street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure,

On Monday, November 5, at 9 A. M.

—PUNCTUALLY—

☞ A choice of berths on the Atlantic steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco.

For freight or passage, apply to

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,

Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

a 28

California Steam Navigation Company.

Departure from Jackson Street Wharf.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

OCTOBER 1, 1856.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. SAMUEL SEYMOUR.
Steamer ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. POOLE.
Steamer CONFIDENCE,
Steamer WILSON G. HUNT,
Steamer HELEN HENSLEY, Capt. E. C. M. CHADWICK.
Steamer J. BRAGDON, Capt. J. W. POLK.
Steamer URILDA, Capt. E. Z. CLARKE.
Steamer CORNELIA, Capt. E. CONCKLIN.

One or more of the above Steamers will leave Jackson Street Wharf every day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for

SACRAMENTO AND STOCKTON,

Connecting with the Light Draft Steamers for MARYSVILLE, COLUSI, and RED BLUFFS.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front Streets.

ap3 SAMUEL J. HENSLEY, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN SCHMIDT, HERMAN HADELER

SCHMIDT & HADELER,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,

PRESERVES, CONFECTION

NUTS, ETC. ETC.

No. 134 CLAY STREET,

Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite the Merchants' Exchange,) San Francisco.

Orders from the Country punctually executed.

se4-3m

MERCER & BERNHEIM,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

STEAM

CANDY MANUFACTURERS,

No. 136 Kearny Street,

Factory,.....Second street, below Minna.

HAVING COMPLETED THEIR NEW Factory, and introduced Steam into the manufacture of Refined Candies, Messrs. M. & B. would respectfully call the attention of the public and the trade to the magnificent stock of Confectionery they can now offer, manufactured expressly for the California and Pacific trade. Having been practically engaged in the business in this city the past five years, they are enabled to DEFY COMPETITION from any source.

In addition to the usual variety of Stick and Lump Candy, they can supply Comfitures, flavored equal to the French, Candy Toys, Gum drops, Imitation Fruit—in fact, every variety of Confectionery the art has produced.

Messrs. M. & B. would request an inspection of their stock previous to purchasing elsewhere, as they feel satisfied they can suit the wants of the most fastidious.

MERCER & BERNHEIM,

mar6-3m Remember—136 Kearny street.

STOTT & CO.,

Pioneer Camphene Distillers and Oil Manufacturers,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Lamps, Chimnies, Globes, Wick, Alcohol Spirits, Turpentine, Axle-Grease, &c.

Office, No. 126 Sansome Street, cor. of Merchant.

N. B. Orders from the Country, accompanied by Remittances, will be promptly dispatched, and the Goods put at low prices.

m13-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Northern Assurance Company.

(ESTABLISHED 1836.)

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital, £1,259,760.

HEAD OFFICES:

LONDON.....No. 1 Moorgate Street.
ABERDEEN.....No. 3, King street.
BELFAST.....No. 42 Waring street.
DUNDEE.....No. 16 St. Andrew's Place.
EDINBURGH.....No. 29 St. Andrew's Place.
GLASGOW.....No. 19 St. Vincent Place.

THE 21ST ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS Company was held on the 12th inst., when the following results of the business for the year ending the 31st of January last, were submitted to the proprietors and the policy holders:

Fire Department.

Premiums for the year £91,306 3s. 6d; which, after payment of all losses and expenses, and provisions for all outstanding claims, left to the credit of profit and loss, a net balance of £14,572 15s. 6d.

Life Department.

Premiums of 514 new Policies issued during the year	£9,814 11 02
Renewal Premiums and Interest	58,148 7 01
Total Revenue for the year	£67,962 18 03
Claims during the year	14,966 6 10
Number of Policies current, 3986, for capital sums amounting to	£1,832,798 04 09

Financial Position.

Amount of Accumulated Funds,	£342,535 00 0
Revenue from all sources	161,498 07-1

Dividend.

The directors having recommended that the dividend to the shareholders should be continued at the former rate of 7½ per cent., free of Income Tax, the same was adopted accordingly.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	FIRE DEPT £ s. d.	LIFE DEPT. £ s. d.
Revenue from 1st May, 1852, to 30th April, 1853	13,431 13 9	39,357 4 9
Revenue from 1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1854	29,834 4 7	42,358 12 4
Revenue from 1st May, 1854, to 31st Jan., 1855, (nine months)	37,303 0 0	38,374 2 11
Revenue from 1st Feb'y. 1855, to 31st Jan'y 1856	77,850 19 9	62,184 7 11
Revenue from 1st Feb'y, 1856, to 31st Jan'y, 1857	91 306 3 6	67,962 18 1

dated June 16, 1857.

SMITH, BROTHERS & CO.,
Agents for California,
Corner California and Battery sts.,
au 14-tf San Francisco.

GEO. DIETZ & CO.

132, Washington Street,

C-A-M-P-H-E-N-E A-N-D O-I-L MANUFACTORY.

Importers and Dealers in

ALCOHOL, BURNING-FLUID, AND SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Camphene and Oil Lamps, Globes, Chimneys and Wicks.

☞ All articles in our line we will sell at the lowest market prices. au7

FIGEL & BROTHER,

Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

HAVE CONSTANTLY on hand a large assortment of Clothing, and Gentlemens Furnishing Goods, Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks. Valises &c.—And are receiving by every steamer and clippers, fresh supplies from their partner, Mr. FIGEL, 57 Pine street, New York.

All the above articles are offered at the VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES at 191 Clay street, near Kearny, by

FIGEL & BROTHER

Branch Store, Empire Block, Second street, near door the corner of D street, MARYSVILLE. au21

WASHINGTON MARKET GROCERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

----No. 137 Washington Street.----

THE proprietor of this well known establishment brings to the notice of his Customers and the Public that, besides a large store of usual articles as Teas, Coffees, and Spices, of superior qualities, he has to supply, in quantities to suit,

NEW HOLLAND HERRINGS,
BUCKWHEAT, OATMEAL,
FARINA, PEARL BARLEY,
(ground in this State,)
NEW SPLIT PEAS,
COUGH CANDY,
Schwarzer Candy Zuiker.

And a general assortment of dried and preserved Fruits, Sardines, and CHINESE PRESERVES.

Orders from City and Country Customers will be punctually attended to, on his known liberal terms. sep 4

The Weekly Gleaner,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 5628, (1857.

Problem for Psycologists.

The New York Times records the following account, as given by Mr. George, one of the survivors, of a scene which occurred on that awful night when the Central America was lost; and refers the matter to psychologists for a solution:—

"We heard a passenger describe his sensations in this wise:—I guess I had been about four hours in the water, and had floated away from the rest, when the waves ceased to make any noise, and I heard my mother say, 'Johnny, did you eat sister's grapes?' I hadn't thought of it for twenty years at least. It had gone clean out of my mind. I had a sister that died of consumption more than thirty years ago, and when she was sick—I was a boy of eleven years or so—a neighbor had sent her some early hot-house grapes. Well, those grapes were left in a room where I was—I ought to have been skinned alive for it, little rascal that I was—I devoured them all. Mother came to me after I had gone to bed, when she could'nt find the fruit for sister to soften her mouth with in the night, and said, 'Johnny, did you eat sister's grapes? I did not add to the meanness of my conduct by telling a lie. I owned up, and my mother went away in tears, but without flogging me. It occasioned me a qualm of conscience for many a year after; but, as I said, for twenty years, at least, I had not thought of it, till when I was floating about, benumbed with cold, I heard it as plain as ever I heard it as plain as ever I heard a voice in my life. I heard mother say, 'Johnny, did you eat sister's grapes?' I don't know how to account for it. It did not scare me though. I thought it was a presage of my death."

Reply.

The earnest desire of being instrumental in impressing our readers of a solemn truth of vital interest to our eternal happiness impels us to take up this subject, and try to do it justice.

It is one of the most interesting concerning the human soul retribution.

This phenomenon, viz: of certain incidents in our lives, nay of our whole history, passing before us as in review, nay of *following* us and witnessing *for* or *against* us during and after our exit of this life—we say the phenomenon of Mr. George, in his peculiar situation, like others of a spiritual nature does not stand isolated.

Mr. G. supposed he had, when he heard the voice, been about four hour's in the water; he had been drifted away from the other passengers—he was quite alone in the dark night on the surface of the water—he was benumbed with cold; he was already so far gone that the roaring waves around him—we know from the testimony of others, that the storm continued—had "ceased to make any noise," it was under these circumstances that the voice struck the *internal ear* of Mr. G.—From the narrative and the circumstances it appears that Mr. G. was already in a state of transition; from this our mode of existence; here called life, to that into which we pass on leaving our bodies, commonly called death—he was, to an extent, already dead to the terrestial impressions; he was cold, did not hear any more the roaring waves—and supposes to have been in the water about four hours. Mr. G. was already in *the transe state*, which is one of the stages of death, and in this state, life with its beguiling appearance recedes, and the human soul sees itself as it is—it sees its whole history written before its spiritual eye, and hears the voices of reproach or applause ringing before its *spiritual* ear. In this state, in that of transition and in our future existence, we hear and see our history, our whole life; and are seen accompanied by our virtues and our sins. Mr. G. began already to hear the reproach of that sin which was most deeply impressed on his mind.

We have the testimony of numbers of similar cases of the dying and the dead.

Clairvoyants who the departed (the shelled) with their whole history—with their deeds of honor and disgrace accompanying them in their future state. It is a serious thought—it is one whose influence on our lives would be extraordinary. We shall appear odd to the plain reader; but strange as this assertion may appear to him who does not believe in a soul or immorality—we have philosophy and divinity on our side, and the discovery of modern science proves the theories or experiences of these divines and philosophers to be facts.

We refer our readers to Gleaner No. 9, where he will find a curious instance of a Clairvoyant, who saw Mary Steward, queen of the Scots. We will here, in the first instance, allow Abercrombie to speak. In the preliminany observations to his *philosophy of the moral feelings*, he states:

"In our present state of being, we are surrounded with objects of sense; and the mind is kept, in a great degree, under the influence of external things. In this manner it often happens, that facts and considerations elude our attention, and deeds escape from our memory, in a manner which would not occur, were the mind left at liberty to recall its own associations, and to feel the influence of principles which are really part of the mental constitution. It is thus, that, amid the bustle of life, the attention is apt to be engrossed by considerations of a local and an inferior character; while facts and motives of the highest moment are overlooked, and deeds of our own, long gone by, escape from our remembrance. We thus lose a correct sense of our moral condition, and yield to the agency of present and external things, in a manner disproportioned to their real value. For *our highest concern as moral beings is with things future*, and things unseen; and often with circumstances in our own moral history long past, and perhaps forgotten.—Hence the benefit ef retirement and calm reflection, and of everything that tends to withdraw us from the impression of sensible objects, and that leads us to feel the superiority of things which are not seen. Under such influence, the mind displays an astonishing power of recalling the past and grasping the future,—and of viewing objects in their true relations to itself, and to each other. The first of these, indeed, we see exemplified in many affections, in which the mind is cut off, in a greater or less degree, from its intercourse with the external world, by causes acting upon the bodily organization.

This subject is one of Intense interest, and suggests reflections of the most important kind, respecting the powers and properties of the thinking principle. In particular, it leads us to a period which we are taught to anticipate even by the inductions of intellectual science, *when, the bodily frame being dissolved*, the thinking and reasoning essence shall exercise its peculiar faculties in a higher state of being.—There are facts in the mental phenomena which give a high degree of probability to the conjecture, *that the whole transactions of life, with the motives and moral history of each individual, may be recalled by a process of the mind itself, and placed, as at a single glance, distinctly before him.* Were we to realize such a mental condition, we should not fail to contemplate the impressions so recalled, with feelings very different from those by which we are apt to be misled amid the influence of present and external things. The tumult of life is over; pure suits, principles, and motives, which once bore an aspect of importance, are viewed with feelings more adapted to their true value. The moral principle recovers that authority, which, amid the contests of passion, had been obscured or lost; each act and each emotion is seen in its relations to the great dictates of truth, and each pursuit of life in its real bearing on the great concerns of a moral being; and the whole assumes a character of a new and wondrous import, when viewed in relation to that Incomprehensible One, who is then disclosed in all his attributes as a moral governor. Time past is contracted into a point, and that the infancy of being;—time to come is seen expand into eternal existence."

The Swiss Treaty.

We never like to hear heavy ordinance resound through the air, when the soft silent voice is sufficient to protect our camp, and to show our neighbor what our rights are on his ground.

We need not put on the arms of Goliah to ward off a dwarf; if a mere word in season from the proper place would secure everything from him that we want.

The Swiss treaty is now occupying our Western press, and no doubt on the presentation of a petition to Congress, though not signed by the millions, or even the thousands of the nation, the case being plain, our government will make proper representations to the few cantons of Switzerland where exceptional laws do still exist, and the offence will be at once removed. This is all that is required, and such measures being already in process of being taken in the Atlantic States, we merely hinted at the matter. We were afraid again to afford food for some of our demagogal (mis)leaders who, on every occasion, make so much noise and have so much to say.

As to the true state of the matter, there is no expulsion from Spain, nor a persecution of Damascus that we have to ward off. All the difficulty is, that a few American Israelites do not enjoy, in a few Swiss cities, the full right of citizens. True there is a principle at stake; let us try to settle matters on principle. A petition drafted by the managers of every Synagogue could be sent about for signatures to the citizens at large and sent to Washington. By this means we prevent the demagogues from work among the crowds. That the Swiss grievances are easily removable, will appear from the following extracts from a letter addressed by a citizen of Longenau, (Switzerland) to the editor of the "Zeitung d Judenthum." As to the settlements of Jews in Switzerland, he writes:

Aargau is the only place where properly natives Swiss of the Mosaic faith are to be met with; however there are also some at Geneva. The most important cantons allow Jews to settle; and in Aargau they enjoy equal rights with Christians. As to religious hatred in Switzerland, that was never so dangerous as it was represented. Of rough popular tumults against the Jews, none happened since fifty years. Of events as those that happened in Elsace in 1848, nothing was heard of in Switzerland since the middle ages. Of the laws of those times which are not cancelled yet, some classes know nothing. Since 1846 and 1848 our human magistrates are endeavoring to ameliorate our state. With the completion of our code in 1853 the last barrier was removed. But so far we have proceeded not by interposition from among us (referring to the imputed efforts of their Rabbi) but it is owing to the very nature of a free State, (Republic,) which we are, and to the progress of humanity.

It is elsewhere stated, that we cannot travel an hour in Switzerland without meeting a Jew, these come over from Elsace, and in the west, at least, they are allowed to settle. Also from Baden several have come over and have found a convenient spot in (bequemes Plactzchen.)

None of the Western congregations have a Rabbi. Though French, they stand neither under the consistory nor under the Swiss Rabbies; neither do they feel the want (or regret.) Some have voluntarily placed themselves under the guideance of the Rabbi of Hegenheim, and on visiting their houses, it is easily discernible that a rational spirit inspires them, (the writer probably contrasts them with the French, who live an indifferent, careless life.)

From this communication we may see that the case is not such a deplorable one.

Would that our people were as sensitive in regard to their religious wants as they are to the political rights; and would that they would be guided religiously by true and honest men, as they generally are by demagogues and other leaders—we then would have less cause to deplore our defection and disabilities.

Who or what controlled that Bird?

He maketh the winds his messengers (angels,) the flaming fire his ministers servant.—Psalm 104:4

We have in the New York Herald and the San Francisco Bulletin that a little bird induced the captain of the Norwegian barque to change the course of his vessel, and, as a consequence, she came among the struggling men from beneath whom the steamer Central America bad sunk, The following little narrative of the captain, is interesting and suggestive. He says—

"I was forced by the wind to sail a little out of my course before I came up with you, and on altering it, a small bird flew across the ship once or twice, and then darted into my face I, however, took no notice of this circumstance, and the same thing occurred again, which caused me to regard the circumstances, as something extraordinary, and while thinking on it in this way, the mysterious bird for the third time appeared and went through the same extraordinary manœuvers. Upon this, *I was induced to re-alter my course* into the original one which I had been steering, and in a short time I heard noises, and on trying to discover what they proceeded from, discovered that I was in the midst of people who had been shipwrecked."

Let this be the language of excitement and earnestness, engendered by the terrific scene; grant that it may not be very exact—yet it becomes quite meaningless, if it does not state as a fact, that a small bird caused the experienced mariner to shift his helm, and by so doing bring his barque into the midst of those who were ready to perish. The small bird caused a change in the ship's course. Was this action of the bird accidental? The captain, necessarily familiar with ocean birds, read in the thrice repeated movements something more than chance or accident, for by this he "was induced to re-alter his course." Not only so, but he deemed the facts worth telling; and those who trace the preservation of their lives to the little feathered pilot, have promptly given the story world-wide circulation. The actions of this little bird, amid the darkness and the surges, were to this noble seaman, so distinct a command to put his ship upon her former course, that he obeyed and by obeying he became instrumental in saving many lives. Did instinct—feel for drowning men, and acts for their deliverance! or was there an intelligence higher than the bird's controlling its actions and making it an unconscious agent of rescue from the waves? The latter supposiiton seems needed to meet the facts as given and implied.

The facts of cases like this—and history records thousands of instances—are worthy of preservation. A collection of them might show that some of the superstitions of the world in reference to the occasional actions of birds and brutes, have their foundation on facts, and are, indeed, deep philosophies. Probably He "in whose hand (power) are the spirit of all the living" made this little bird his angel (messenger, agent; for this is the import of the word angel) to become a means of preservation of those who were destined for a longer stay among us—. Where is the difficulty of such a belief? Does he not make the winds his angels, "the flaming fire his ministers"

Wherever we direct our shortsighted view, we see a god, and his directing power, we see a Providence.

Adapted.

However for those who do not believe in extraordinary interferences—may account for the little bird's repeated approach from its probable social habit, being long at sea' the little roamers will instructively approach living beings whose sight deligets them—But then again was not the idea that struck the captain providential?—.

Tht bird of merey.—V. G. Audubon writes the N. Y. Herald, stating that the singular bird which induced Capt. Johnson, of the bark Ellen, to deviate fram his course, and was thereby the means of his saving many lives from tee wreck of the Central America, is known as the frigate pelican, and by sailors, as the man-of-wars bird.

Two Million Tons of Silver.

Truly, the wonders of science will never cease. The facts that are daily developing are more remarkable than the inventions of poets or romancers. Under the searching eye of science the most ordinary substances of nature reveal secrets which astonish reason and startle credibility. Hitherto the phrase "silvery sprae" has been deemed but a poetical expression; but it embodies a scientific truth!—Water does contain silver, and to say that the ocean by moonlight resembles a "sea of molten silver," is but an exagerated expression of a scientific fact. Three French chemists, as we learn from *Household Words*, have been experimenting on the subject, and their labors have led them to the conclusion that the ocean holds dissolved two millions of tons of silver! They took water from the coast of St. Malo, a few leagues from land, and analyzed it in two ways. A portion of the water they acted upon by the usual tests of silver, and the presence of the precious metal was clearly ascertained. The remainder of the water they evaporated, and the salt they obtained they boiled with lead. This lump of impure lead they placed on a saucer made of lime, and then submitted it to a heat sufficient to melt the lead, but not to effect the silver, should any be present. The lead, as it melted, was sucked up by the porous saucer, and finally a small globule of silver glistened in the vessel. This process is called cupellation, and is the ordinary mode of procuring silver from the ore.—Again and again they repeated the experiment with the same success. From these experiments they made the calculation, that a cubic mile of ocean contains two pounds and three quarters weight of silver.

After this they made another series of experiments. They gathered seaweeds, selecting those known to botanists as *fuci*, because they have no roots to insert in the rocks, and must therefore derive all their aliment from the sea. These they analyzed and found to be twenty six times richer in silver than the water itself. These results attracted the attention of Mr. Frederick Field, an English assayer of silver in Chili, who commenced a course of experiments upon the copper or yellow metal with which the hulls of vessels are sheathed. Taking some sheathing metal from a vessel which was being repaired, that had been trading on the Pacific for seven years, he obtained from five thousand grains, a trifle more than two grains of silver, which is equal to one pound one ounce two pennyweights fifteen grains to the ton. He, among other experiments, took from the cabin of a vessel, a piece of metal which had never been exposed to sea water, and another piece of equal weight from the hull, which had been three years at sea. The metal from the hull yielded eight times as much silver as that taken from the cabin. These experiments were multiplied, with the same result, the comparative difference between the two metals varying according to the length of time the ship had been to sea—the longer at sea the greater the difference.

These experiments naturally led to others. If the sea contained silver, where might it not be found? The wood of the oak, birch, beech, apple and other trees, growing at long distances from the sea, were burnt, and in their ash es silver was detected. And if plants contain silver, it was not difficult to infer that it existed also in animals. This was proved to be the case by an experiment which brought these remarkable researches to a triumphant conclusion. An ox was sacrificed to science, and in his blood was discovered the same valued metal.

Of course, we may presume that the same result would follow the analyzation of human blood. To "coin my heart's blood," therefore, will be no unmeaning exclamation hereafter, for the chemist may extract therefrom pure silver. And if this rich ore exists in the blood, it must also be a constituent part of the other fluids of the body; for the French chemists have settled the fact that silver exists in appreciable quantities in water, wood and blood.

The explanation given of these phenomena, is, that the sulphide of silver, or silver in combination with sulphur, is very widely diffused in natnre. Salt water attacks the sulphide, and converts it into chloride of silver, which it dissolves by the agency of common salt.—So also the common salt contained in the water of the earth, acts in a similar manner, dissolving out small quantities of metal, which it carries off and transfers to plants, and from plants it is received by animals in their food. What the value of the discovery may be, remains to be proved.

On Seeing a Mummy.

The following reflections on seeing a mummy, are just, natural, and well expressed.—They are from the Village Record:—

They have been into the chambers of the dead; they have disinterred an inhabitant of the grave. She is brought to light; a lovely woman of Egypt; she is brought to *light*; after reposing three thousand years in darkness, but not to LIFE. It is a resurrection before the appointed time. Her sleep is not out; her slumbers are not over; the hand of death is yet heavy upon her. Still we feel it to be strange company; she seems to speak, though dumb. What are all those efforts to preserve from decay this mortal frame? Those bands of linen, those gums and spices, those embalmed preparations, so artfully devised? They tell us of the dread of annihilation; they speak the strong feelings of the soul—the powerful desire for immortality; and they strengthen the belief of a future life, by showing how strongly the God of nature has implanted the desire in our breasts.

What more do we learn? Beads! a necklace! Aye, it was a female; these were her ornaments. Then the female character is not changed. Woman was vain three thousand years ago. She had finery, trinkets, beads!—That is illiberal. She desired to please. She was lovely, and her friends delighted to see her charms heightened by ornaments. The desire to render one's self agreeable, is it not praise worthy?

Ha! ha! Is it laughter? or is it the sound of the trumpet? Hark! behold! Both; the sound of the trumpet and the shout of joy!—The gay laugh, the trampling of steeds, the rolling of wheels, give token that from her hundred gates, Thebes is sending forth her warriors to battle. See them pass under the window of the fair maiden. She is decorated to bid him farewell, whose footsteps make her heart flutter like a captive bird. She stands ready to wish him honor and a safe return.—He bows his head to the neck of his gallant steed—kisses his hand—dashes away the brine drop that steals from his eye. A thousand tumultuous passions throng his breast. She smiles through her tears, and waves her white handkerchief from the window. Where are they now? Where is Thebes, and where her countless multitudes? Nothing of all her pride, and power, and greatness, but this poor mummy, left! Behold this virgin, now exposed to the vulgar gaze. How would she have shrunk at the thought. How supreme the folly of attempting to arrest the course of nature. The world and its joys are false. All hopes of mortal immortality are false. We are all vanity. "Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return." The spirit only can survive. "There's nothing true but heaven."

OUR WEAKNESS.— The greatest and most important thing in the world has weakness for its basis; and this basis is wonderfully secure, for there is nothing more certain, than that the people will be weak; whilst that which has its foundation in reason only, is very insecure like the esteem for wisdom.

The Hair.

It is a great mistake to plait the hair of children under eleven or twelve years of age. The process of plaiting more or less strains the hairs in their roots by pulling them tight; tends to deprive them of their requisite supply of nutriment, and checks their growth. The hair of girls should be cut rather short, and allowed to curl freely. When they are about eleven or twelve, the hair should be twisted into a coil, not too tight, nor tied at the end with thin thread, but with a piece of riband.

The hair bulbs are the parts usually called roots of the hair. In their sides a great number of capillaries exist, from the blood of which the hairs are formed. As long as the bulbs exist, the hairs can be produced. When the bulbs die they are not replaced. To reproduce hair which has fallen out, we must try to excite the activity of the bulbs, and to cause them to receive a good supply of blood by friction, by pouring cold water for a few minutes at a time upon the part, and by gently irritating applications.*

To preserve the hair, it should be cleansed from time to time, and also the surface of the skin from which it grows once per week at least with Castile soap and warm water, after which a *little* artificial oil should be applied, as may be also at other times, if sufficient oil is not formed by the skin.†

The hair should not receive a profusion of oil, and above all things should not be daily wet, "sopping" wet, to cause it to lay smoothly: it ruins the hair.

To Promote the Growth of Hair.—Mix equal parts of olive oil and spirits of rosemary, and add a few drops of oil of nutmeg. If the hair be rubbed every night with a little of this liniment, and the proportion be very gradually augmented, it will answer every purpose of increasing the growth of hair, much more effectually than can be attained by any of the boasted empirical preparations which are imposed on the credulous purchaser.

To prevent Hair from falling out.—Make a strong decoction of white oak bark in water, and use it freely. It is best to make but little at a time, and have it fresh at least once a fortnight.

To improve the Hair.—Powdered hartshorn, mixed with oil, being rubbed upon the head of persons who have lost their hair, will cause it to grow again. A very good oil for the hair is made by mixing one part of the liquid hartshorn with nine parts of pure castor oil.

An conomical Hair Wash.—Dissolve in one quart of boiling water one ounce of borax and half an ounce of camphor; these ingredients fine. When cool, the solution will be ready for use. Damp the hair with it frequently. This wash not only cleanses and beautifies, but strengthens the hair, preserves the color, and prevents baldness.

To remove Superflous Hair.—This is very difficult, for if you pull the hair out by the roots from those places which it disfigures, there are thousands of roots ready to start through the skin the moment you make room for them. Old authors recommend depilatories in great variety. The principal of these methods consist in rubbing upon the part from which the hair is to be removed, leaqen, parsley water, juice of acacia, the gum of ivy or of the cherry tree, dissolved in spirits of wine, etc. Madame Elisi Voiart, in her "Encyclopedie des Dames," recommends a few drops of dulcified spirit of salt, (that is, muriatic acid distilled with rectified spirits of wine,) to be applied with a camel hair pencil.

* One of the best is composed of a very weak tincture of cantharides and brandy. Immediately after the application, a little oil should be applied.

† The best kind is formed of two pints sweet oil and one pint almond oil, perfumed as a person likes. To get the best oil of each kind, a bottle of it should be placed where it is cold, and chilled in part, and the liquid portion poured off for use.

EXHIBITION.

MINIATURE REPRESENTATION OF THE

KREMLIN.

☞ This curious piece of workmanship, cut of California wood, with a pen-knife, and consisting of about

200,000 PIECES:

Has taken the artist three years and two months in finishing.

It will be exhibited in this city from MONDAY NEXT, the 26th inst., during the week, at

ARMORY HALL,

rner of Montgomery and California streets, Coily, from 9 A. M., to 10 P. M.

Price of admission—for adults, 50 cents; for children, 25 cents. oct 23

IMPORTANT

—TO—

California, Oregon and Washington Territories,

SANDWICH ISLANDS AND MEXICO.

EVERY MERCHANT from any of the above countries will find it their interest to call, examine and purchase from our

IMMENSE STOCK.

All our Goods are of our own Importation.

HUGHES & WALLACE, White Goods.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Embroideries.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Laces, Edgings.
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J. J. Clark's Sewing Cotton;
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☞ 105 AND 107

Sacramento street,

jy 10 SAN FRANCISCO.

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S. LEVY & D. WOLF,
SUCCESSORS TO
A. SELIG;

Second St. between Mission and Minnie Streets.

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE AND excellent assortment of

BEEF, MUTTON, AND VEAL,

OF a quality that cannot fail to recommend them to those who once honored them with their confidence.

They also have on hand home cured SMOKED AND SALT BEEF, TONGUES, AND SAUSSAGES, of all kinds.

☞ They employ MR. ISAAC GOLDSMITH, as שוחט

N. B. Orders to any parts of the city will be most punctually attended to on the shortest notice.

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No. 140, North side of Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

—o—

Bedding, Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather and Hair Bolsters, Pillows, etc.

—o—

☞ Orders from Country Dealers and others, particularly attended to. se4

BANKING.

SAMUEL BRANNAN'S BANK.

DEPOSITS SECURED BY

$450,000

—OF—

PRODUCTIVE REAL ESTATE,

IN TRUST FOR THEIR REDEMPTION.

TRUSTEES:

VOLNEY E. HOWARD, | SAMUEL J. HENSLEY,
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THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED IN THE City of San Francisco a **BANK**, under the above name, style and title. The object is to furnish a safe place of deposit to all classes of the community, especially to **Farmers, Miners**, and **Mechanics**. For the accomplishment of this object, there has been conveyed to competent and reliable Trustees, **PRODUCTIVE REAL ESTATE**, amounting to not less than Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Certificates of Deposit will be issued for any amount from Five Dollars upwards, but no Certificate will be issued bearing interest for a less sum than one hundred dollars, nor for a shorter time than six months. The interest paid upon these Certificates will be at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

ALL MONEY'S LOANED will be upon First Class Securities—but borrowers will be required to pay all the expenses of searching titles, drawing mortgages and other papers—the right reserved to the Bank to say who shall search the titles, draw the papers, and the manner in which they shall be drawn.

Gold Dust will be received and deposited at the United States Mint, or any Assay Office, for assay, and the depositor s of the same charged the usual market rates for so doing.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange purchased and forwarded charging usual commissions in such cases, but no Exchange will be forwarded without funds or ample satisfactory security in hand.

The Bank is situated in the CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO, on the North-West corner of Montgomery and California streets, and will be open daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. On every Saturday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, and on the Night previous to the sailing of the Steamers from 7 o'clock until 11 P. M.

SAMUEL BRANNAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30th, 1857.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

EXPRESS

AND

BANKING COMPANY,

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CAPITAL, $600,000.

SEND, DAILY, TO ALL PARTS OF CALIFORNIA—

WEEKLY—To Crescent City, Oregon, and the Southern Coast—

SEMI-MONTHLY—To the Atlantic States, in charge of Special Messengers, by the Panama and Nicaragua Steamers, connecting in New York with the

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COLLECTIONS MADE

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fet13

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MELTERS,

ASSAYERS AND COINERS,

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NEAR THE CORNER OF CALIFORNIA.

ORES, METALS AND MINERAL WATERS ANALYZED.

All Business Entrusted to their Care will be Despatched with Promptitude.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BANKERS AND Bullion Dealers in the City of New York, have received large amounts of Gold Bars bearing the stamp of "KELLOGG & RICHTER" and "KELLOGG & HUMBERT," of San Francisco, California, and cheerfully recommend their stamp for CORRECTNESS, having tested their Assays thoroughly, both in the American and European Mints.

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NEW YORK, August, 1855.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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Britannia and Plated Ware,

CUTLERY AND LOOKING GLASSES,

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—AND—

149 & 151 Clay St., 2 doors below Montgomery.

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Adolph Hirsch. }

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Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leidesdorff street,

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Sign of the Mammoth Boot.

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Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens' BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,

North-West Corner of Battery and Commercial Street, San Francisco.

A full supply of Benkert & Conrad's Philadelphia Boots,
ap24 Shoes and Gaiters.

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NOISY CARRIER'S 122 LONG WHARF, second house above Leidesdorff street, or a few doors below Montgomery street.

GOLD PENS—
Silver short, extra cases, retail at.....$2 00 each
GOLD ENGROSSING PENS—
Silver extra cases, retail at.....$3 00 each
GOLD DOUBLE ENGROSSING PENS—
Silver double extra cases, retail at.....$4 00 each
GOLD MAMMOTH PENS—
and holders, with boxes, retail at.....$5 00 each
GOLD CASES AND PENS—
Short ex'ra, retail at.....$6 50 each
GOLD No. 2, A. L. BROWN'S PENS—
alone, retail at.....$1 00 each
GOLD ENGROSSING BROWN'S PENS—
alone, retail at.....$1 50 each
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alone, retail at.....$3 00 each

Je 26 CHARLES P. KIMBALL, President.

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E. ELLERY has just received Thirty Thousand Pages of MUSIC, which he is selling cheap. He has always on hand a great variety of

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Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes,

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Brick Buildings, and Merchandise stored in them, or Merchandise stored afloat, insured against fire on the most moderate terms.

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CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
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200	do	Cotton and Wool Carpet;
125	do	Stair Carpets, assorted;
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800	do	Oil Cloths, assorted;
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300	do	Cotton and Worsted Damask
4,000	pairs	Window Shades;
375	do	Lace Curtains;
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8,900		Cornices and Curtain Bands; Stair Rods; Table Covers; Gimps, Fringes, &c., &c.

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ELIAS WOOLF, the MOHEL, has removed to 115 Pine street, two doors above Montgomery. He hopes fully to merit the confidence of those who may be pleased to avail themselves of his services. may 28

STAMPS.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES Should be Marked—Men's clothes should be marked—Women's clothes should be marked—Girl's clothes should be marked—Every-body's clothes should be marked

NOISY CARRIER, 122 Long-wharf,

Has a nice assortment, all with Roman letters. je26

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Importer and wholesale Dealer

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Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, Gold Pens, Silver and Plated Ware,

Clocks, Tools, Watch Materials, Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,

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Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings,

Ribbons, Cloaks, Etc. Etc.

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One door from the Corner of Battery,

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FIRST PREMIUM RECEIVED

AT THE LATE

STATE FAIR,

.... BY ....

COLLINS & TIFFANY,

WHO invite the public to their well known establishment, at

No. 171 Washington Street,

(Late of 157 Commercial street,)

They have in store a full assortment of FALL HATS, for which the premium was awarded; as also a variety of goods appertaining to this branch.

☞ HATS made to order. ☜

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S. H. MEEKER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FOREIGN and domestic liquors, have constantly on hand a very large stock in the Liquor line, which they will sell on as good terms as any house in the State.

We pay particular attention to the importation and sale of the very best class of domestic Liquors, and would especially recommend our

Fine old Bourbon, Magnolia and Peach brands of Whisky; very old New Jersey Cider Brandy, and Virginia Peach Brandy,

as not being equalled by any Liquors of the kind in the country.

1000 packages New York and Philadelphia Brandy, Whisky and Gin.

200 casks fine Champagne Cognac,

150 packages Jones' Brandy.

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In bond and store, the following kinds of Fine old French Brandy:

Otard, Dupey & Co., of the vintages of 1826, 1836 and 1848—warranted.

Sazerac —[illegible] vintages.

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In bond and store, the followwing favorite brands of Gin, viz:

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Pure London Old Tom Gin.

Scotch and Irish Whisky.

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CHAMPAGNE—Of the following well-known brands, at Agent's rates, viz:

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Sparkling and Still Hock; Sauterne and Claret; Schnapps and Club House Gin; English and Scotch Ale and Porter, in cases and casks.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS

For California and Oregon, of N. Longworth's celebrated Wines, consisting of SPARKLING AND DRY CATAWBA; SPARKLING ISABELLA; LONGWORTH'S LADIES Wine.

☞ All persons who wish a supply of pure and unadulterated Wines and Liquors on favorable terms, are requested to call and examine our stock.

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59 Front street, between Sac. and Cala.

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AARON VAN VLECK,

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SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, 61 and 63 California street, near Front.

Sale Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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NEWHALL & GREGORY,

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SALESROOM—Fire-Proof Brick Building corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.

Regular Sales by Catalogue,

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SHOES,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

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R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE DAYS.....TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

AT 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest cornrr of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS & CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

ap3 R. D. W. DAVIS.

ROBERT JOSEFHI,

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—DEALER IN—

WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, GOLD PENS, CLOCKS, WATCH MATERIALS, TOOLS, GLASSES. &c. &c.

171 Vashington Street.

Between Montgomery and Kearny streets, (up stairs,)

SAN FRANCISCO

Having just recieved, direct from the Manufacturers, a large assortment of Goods. of the latest styles aud paterns in the above line.

I HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

and am in regular receipt of a full and complete Assortment of Goods adapted to the

CALIFORNIA TRADE.

To the Trade, and Dealers in the Interior, I would say, your orders will receivr prompt and careful attention.

GIVE ME A CALL.

ROBERT JOSEPHI.

☞ N. B.—No bnsiness connection with J. S. Joshphi. ☜ oct-2-3m

JAMES HAYES,

MANUFACTURER

AND

DEALER

IN

MARBLE

Grave Stones.

MARBLE MONUMENT.

Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.

No. 143 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision, and neatness. All work done in the best manner, at the lowest prices.

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MANUFACTURING JEWELER,

(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN CALIFORNIA.)

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Fine Watches and Jewelry, Diamonds, &c.

Parties requiring a FINE WATCH or JEWELRY, will do well by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I am selling 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house in California, and all my Goods are WARRANTED.

Just received, several Large Invoices of Jewelry, comprising some of the finest sets in California.

☞ Remember the number, 189 CLAY STREET.

ISAAC S. JOSEPHI,

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,

GOLD PENS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

Clocks, Tools, Watch Materials, Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,

No. 195 Montgomery street, corner of Jackson.

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Pioneer

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,

No. 183 CLAY STREET.

HAS a large and desirable assortment of every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND WORK, at most reasonable prices.

Diamond and Specimen Work manufactured to order, by skilful workmen.

No connection with any other house

Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.

may28

JOHN W. TUCKER,

IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER WARE.

Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.

QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

Watches repaired with care and warranted.

No. 125 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. feb.3

BRAVERMAN & LEVY,

WATCH MAKERS,

AND

JEWELLERS,

No. 167 Washington Street,

HAVE Constantly on hand a large and beautiful assortment of

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

QUARTZ WORK, ETC.

In Silver Ware,

We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;

silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,

Silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups,

silver napkin rings, &c. &c.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer for sale at very low prices. mh6tf

AUG. J. SAULMAN. F. L. LAUENSTEIN.

SAULMANN'S

—{ COFFEE SALOON, }—

GERMAN BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONARY,

Armory Hall Building,

No. 128 Montgomery Street, corner of Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR ☜

HOTELS, SALOONS AND BOARDING

Goldsmith House,

No. 109 Sacramento Street,

Goldsmith & Stern,.....Proprietors.

TRAVELERS and FAMILIES will find this House one of the most desirable, as it is centrally located. The Tables are always supplied with the best the market affords, and the Proprietors will spare no pains to make it one of the most comfortable Hotels in the city.

feb13-tf

NEW YORK HOTEL,

CORNER OF

Battery and Commercial Streets

SAN FRANCISCO.

BACHMAN & ELSASSER,

PROPRIETORS.

BARRY & PATTEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WINES AND LIQUORS,

161 and 118 Montgomery Street,

m6-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

Strictly כשר

ALEXANDER'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,

No. 14, Sansome street, opposite the Rassetie House.

THE PROPRIETOR begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently opened the above House, formerly kept by Mr. Goldsmith. The House has undergone a thorough renovation, and no pains will be spared to make it a comfortable HOME to those who will favor him with their patronage.

Mr. A. being too well known among the commercial community, there is no need for any comment as regards the table. je26

KOSHER MEAT.

כשר

Y. ABRAHAM,

BUTCHER.

Jackson st., between Kearny and Dupont

In the Old Pennsylvanian Engine House.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Recommends to his former Customers and the public his assortment of PRIME MEAT.

Orders forwarded to any part of the City with the greatest punctuality. feb27

כשר

☞ The MEAT properly killed and inspected is to be had only at the following places:—

LEVI & WOLFE

Y. ABRAHAMS,

M. BECK

M. HAYMAN,

Je19 I. GOLDSMITH.

DENTISTRY.

A Card.

☞ Parties who wish to save their teeth or to have new ones inserted, are politely requested to call on Dr. Burbank, second floor of the Express Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets. Dr. B. is prepared to undertake any mechanical or medical operation relative to dentistry. Teeth are extracted, plugged, and whole sets made to order. Ladies and gentlemen whom this Card may interest, may satisfy themselves as to the dental skill of Dr. B., by inspecting specimens of his work. ap10

C. C. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

AND

Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth,

—AND—

Block Work,

Has removed to No. 166 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Business hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

A Loan of $2000.

THE SUM OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS is to be disposed of as a loan on good security. Parties whom this may interest, may apply to

Je24 B. ASHIM. 118 Sacramento street.

JAMES H. WINGATE, & CO.

SUCCESSOR TO WINGATE AND MASSEY.

UNDERTAKER and GENERAL FURNISHER, No. 161 Sacramento street, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Metallic, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, and common Coffins.

Particular attention paid to preparing Bodies for shipment to the Atlantic States.

N. B.—Charges moderate. JAMES H. WINGATE,

161 Sacramento street, south side,

ap3 Office of Coroner and City Sexton.

THE FAMILY.

School Notice.

Our children are invited to attend School on Saturdays and Sundays, as usurl.

Religious Instruction.

Have our children religious instruction?—Learning a few historic facts from the Bible is not religious instruction. Reading Hebrew may have nothing to do with religion at all.—Dogmatical repetitions of the attributes of God in themselves, are very far from being worthy of the name of religious instruction. Do your children receive religious instruction? Do they receive *impression* of the existence of a God; are they made to feel the presence of that God; do they receive that God in their hearts; do they learn early to love and reverence that God, and to have Him continually before their eyes? Do you perceive them grow in grace? Do they enjoy the blessing of the spirit? Is their soul inspired with the love of God? If you see such fruit then you may presume that your children improve, that they enjoy religious instruction, that you discharge a parental duty.

But let us tell you that religion can only be communicated by the *religious*—he who has no God in his own heart cannot impress Him on that of your children—no man can give what he does not possess—no man can impress on a subject that which he is not impressed of himself.

If you want religious children, (when we speak of religion, we mean an affection, and not automatic observances,) you can only get this effected by being religious yourself, and by committing them to the care of religious teachers.

By a certain constitution of our race, the unperverted soul feels instinctively who tries to impress it, and the parent or teacher whose God has His seat, not in their hearts, but on their tongues; to whom religion is but a matter of conversation and speculation — from them children will never allow themselves to be impressed—they never can be teachers of religiom.

We will say no more, but we sincerely ask you, *have your children religious instruction?*

My Mother in her Closet.

Nothing used to impress upon my mind so strongly the reality and excellence of religion, as my mother's counsels and prayers. Very frequently she retired with her children to a private room; and after she had read the Bible with us, and given us some good instruction and advice, kneeled down with us and offered a prayer, which, for apparent earnestness and fervor, I have seldom known equalled. These seasons were always pleasant to us; and sometimes we looked forward to them with impatience. My mother seemed to me then almost an angel; her language, her manner, the very expression of her countenance, indicating great nearness to the throne of grace. I could not have shown levity at times. It would have been impossible. I felt then that it was a great blessing to have a praying mother; and I have felt it much more sensibly since. Those counsels and prayers time can never efface from my memory. They form as it were, a part of my very constitution.—*Theodore Thinker.*

The constancy of sages is nothing but the art of locking up their agitation in their hearts.

Hope.

Hope, thou spark of heavenly birth,
Lighting all that's dark on earth!
Thou art worth a diadem,
Heavenly Hope! immortal gem!
Hope in childhood lights our eyes,
Hope sustains when pleasure flies;
In sorrow still our guiding beam,
Even in death our latest theme.
Hope, thou spark of heavenly birth,
Lighting all that's drear on earth!
Thou art worth a diadem,
Heavenly Hope! immortal gem!

Dr. Kitchner's Rules for Marketing

The best rule for marketing is to pay ready money for every thing, *and to deal with the most respectable tradesmen* in your neighbourhood. If you leave it to their integrity to supply you with a good article, at the fair market price, you will be supplied with better provisions, and at as reasonable a rate as those bargain hunters, who trot "around, around, around about" a market till they are trapped to buy some unchewable old poultry, tough tup-mutton stringy cow-beef, or stale fish, at a very little less than the price of prime and proper food. With savings like these they toddle home in triumph, cackling all the way, like a goose that has got ancle-deep into good luck. All the skill of the most accomplished cook will avail nothing unless she is furnished with prime provisions. The best way to procure these is to deal with shops of established character: you may appear to pay, perhaps, ten per cent, more than you would were you to deal with those who pretend to sell cheap, but you would be much more than in that proportion better served. Every trade has its tricks and deceptions, those who follow them can deceive you if they please, and they are too apt to do so, if you provoke the exercise of their over-reaching talent. Challenge them to a game at "*Catch who can,*" by entirely relying on your own judgement, and you will soon find nothing but very long experience can make you equal to the combat of marketing to the utmost advantage. If you think a tradesman has imposed upon you, never use a second word, if the first will not do nor drop the least hint of an imposition; the only method to induce him to make an abatement is the hope of future favours, pay the demand, and deal with the gentleman no more; but do not let him see that you are displeased, or as soon as you are out of sight your reputation will suffer as much as your pocket has. Before you go to market look over your larder and consider well what things are wanting—especially on a Saturday-night No well-regulated family can suffer a disorderly caterer to be jumping in and out to make purchases on a Sunday morning. You will be enabled to manage much better if you will make out a bill of fare for the week on the Saturday before; for example, for a family of half a dozen—

It is an excellent plan to have certain things on certain days. When your butcher and poulterer knows what you will want, he has a better chance of doing his best for you; When you order meat, poultry, or fish, tell the tradseman when you intend to dress it: he will then have it in his power to serve you with provisions that will do him credit, which the finest meat, &c., in the world will never do unless it has been kept a proper time to be ripe and tender.

THE WORDLY FAMILY.—For some years before his death, Mr. Hervey visited but few persons belonging to the higher classes of society in his neighborhood; and being asked why he declined visiting those who were always ready to show him every token of respect, he replied: "I can hardly name a polite family where the conversation turns upon the things of God. I hear much frothy and worldly chit-chat, but not a word of God; and I am determined not to visit those companies where there is not room for my master as well as for myself."

Origin of words.

What is the origin of the word "foolscap," as applied to paper? *Folio Capo*—first-size sheet; Italian. (What of "apple-pie order," as meaning complete? *Cap-a-pie*, from head to foot: French. What of "beef-eaters," as applied to waiters at table? *Buffitiers*—side board men; French.) What of "dandelion," a well-known green for salad! *Dent de lion*, tooth of lion—the shape of the article; French. What of "country dance," in English? The French *contre danse*, from the position of the partners. What of "scamp?" One who "*ex campo exit*;" or "flies from the field" What of the word "luncheon?" The daily meal of the Spaniard at eleven o'clock, called "*l'once*," and pronounced *l'onchey*. Many, in our time, call it their "eleven o'clock." (What of the word "*tandem*," as applied to a team of horses? The latin word *tandem*, meaning simply *at lenght*; a practical pun.) What of "brown study," as meaning deep reflection? Evidently *brow study*, from the German, *braun* meaning *brow*, What of the term "Yankee?" The manner in which the Indians endeavoured to pronounce the word *English*, which they called, *Yenghees*. What of "bumble-bee?" Very curious *Double dore* (double gilt); from his bright yellow spot, the bee is called in the West of England, the "dumbledoor." Hence the corruption is easy. What of "forced meat," as applied to the balls put in soups, or the stuffing of poultry? The French word *farce*, stuffed. It should rather be "farced meat." What of the word "lark," as meaing a frolic? The Anglo-Saxon word "lark" meaning play. So the sky-lark is the bird that frolics, or plays, or rejoices, or "larks," in the air or sky.—*Merry's Museum*

An exchange says: A pastor in one of our cities was last Sabbath day, discoursing to the children and the youth of his congregation on the condition of China, and the necessity of more light in that land. Upon concluding his discourse he said: "Now you have bone nobly in raising two hundred dollars for one mission, what will you do for China?" Their ready answer was, "We will raise two hundred more!"

BIRTHS.

In this city, Thursday the 29th of October, 1857, the wife of Isaac Goldsmith, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In this city, October 25th, Mr. Solomon Steinheiser, of Portland, O. T., to Miss Mary Bachman, of San Francisco.

In this city, Sunday, November 1st, Mr. Samuel Gradwohl, of Jankee Jim's, to Miss Elvira Sutro, of San Francisco.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

כתובות

☞ We have issued copies of "KETHUBOTH," both in Hebrew and English, which, for neatness of typography are not surpassed by any we have seen. We have some with the full formula, and others where the redundant phraseology is omitted.

Sold at three dollars per dozen. Address

Gleaner Office, 133 Clay street.

Return of Mr. S. Levy
FROM OREGON.

☞ MR. S. LEVY, who since the first settlement of Israelites in this State to the time of his leaving here six months ago, has enjoyed the confidence of his co-religionists to a considerable degree, has again returned to San Francisco, and recommends himself as מוהל to his former friends in this city and in the country. nov 6.

Ophir Lodge.

The meetings of this Lodge will, till farther notice is given, take place at 7½ instead of 7 o'clock, every WEDNESDAY evening. oct 30-tf

CHEBRA BIKUR CHOLIM UKDOSHAH.

☞ This Society will hold their regular meeting at the Hall of "Sons of Temperance," on Washington street, between Montgomery and Sansome, every second Sunday in each month, at 6½ o'clock, P. M., precisely.

L. KING, President.

SIMON CRANER, Secretary. may1

SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS.

STATE REVENUE.—The amount in the State Treasury at the end of October, was $232,777. According to the Sanramento Union, the taxes were never paid more promptly.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—The eighth trip started on the 23d of October. There are employed for it 400 animals, 25 wagons, and 75 men as guards and messengers. The passage from San Diego to New Orleans costs $200, including meals on the routd, and is made in about 26 days.

ONE of the anchors intended for the Great Eastern steamship weighs 6 tons 19 cwt. 2 qurs., and is formed upon Trotman's patent.

THE President has signed proclamations for the sale of about 2,500,000 acres of the public lands in the State of California.

THE merchants of Calcutta had petitioned the Queen to seize upon all Ceutral India.

RUSSIA.—Last August there were 104 cases of cholera at St. Petersburg.

NICARAGUA LINE TO BE SPEEDILY REOPENED.—The Morning Call says, that C. K. Garrison & Co., have received advices from New York, which enable us to state with some degree of certainty, that the Nicaragna line will speedily resume operations. They announce that on the arrival here of the mail which left New York on the 20th of October, they will set the sailing day of the first steamer to be dispatched for San Juan del Sud.

THE whole number of miles of railway in the world, is 51,266.

The marine losses for July on American vessels and vessels bound to the United States, are $710,000. This includes only the total losses.

GROWTH OF THE BEARD.—In Chicago, a short time since, a young man named John M. Butler, a foreman in the lumber yard of Messrs. Holden, Bishop & Co., died from the effect of shoving off his beard. He caught cold, which settled in his throat and terminated fatally.

Adversity.

"sweet are the uses of adversity."

Adversity is the nurse of virtue, and though stern the preceptress, she perfects her children in all the graces of life. The impatient fiery temper, learns in her school to moderate its impatience; the passionate are taught to restrain their passions; the unfeeling here learn by their own sorrows to feel for others; the feeling become more sensitive; the uncharitable from their own misfortunes learn charity towards their fellow creatures; the proud are humbled, they are taught by the delight with which they receive the sympathy of others, how grateful to the unfortunate and unhappy that sympathy is; the poor learn gratitude fram the beneficence of there superiors in station and fortune; thus there is no rank that may not be taught in the school of adversity, no heart that may not be improved by her corrections.

VIEW OF LIFE.—It is said all Martyrdoms looked mean when they were suffered. Every ship is a romantic object, except the one we sail in. Embark, and the romance quits our vessel and hangs upon every other sail in the horizon. Our life looks trivial, and we shun to record it.—EMERSON.

LAWS descend like an inveterate hereditary disease; they trail from generation to generation, and glide imperceptibly from place to place. Reason becomes nonsense; beneficence a plague. Woe to thee if thou art a grandson! —GOETHE.

When once infidelity can persuade men that they shall die like beasts, they will soon be brought to live like beasts.

JOSEPH SIMPSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
133 CLAY ST., Room 8, up stairs,
ap17 SAN FRANCISCO.

ELTON R. SMILIE, M. D.
DENTIST

Having returned to the city, will resume the practice of his paofession, at his offiice, **161** Montgomery street opposite Montgomery Block.